

The Brandon Mail.

VOL. 3.

THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1886.

NO. 21

The Weekly Mail

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C. CLIFFE,
Editor and Publisher.

LEGAL.

W. A. MACDONALD.
Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor, Notary Public, Conveyancer, etc.

MONEY TO LOAN
OFFICE—Near Imperial Bank, Rosser Ave.

DALY & COLDWELL.
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.,
Solicitors for the Imperial Bank of Canada.
MONEY TO LOAN
Rosser Avenue, Brandon.

HENDERSON & HENDERSON.
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc.,
Rosser Avenue, Brandon.
Money to loan on improved farm property.
F. A. Henderson, H. E. Henderson.

RUSSELL & COOPER.
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.
See at Freehold, Loan and Savings Company.
Corner 2nd, between 7th & 8th St., Brandon.
J. H. Russell, D. H. Cooper.

MEDICAL.

DR. JOHN A. MACDONALD.
R. C. P. EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND,
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.
Office and Residence, Rosser Avenue, over Golden Lion Clothing Store.

DR. RICHMOND SPENCER.
M. D. C. M., McGill P. S. Q.,
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.
Office and Residence—Corner Rosser Ave. and Ninth Street, over old post office.
BRANDON.

DR. J. McDAIRMID.
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.
Graduate of Trinity University, Toronto.
M. C. P. and S. Ont. and Man.
Office and Residence—Over Atkinson's Store, Cor. Rosser Ave. and 5th Street, Brandon.

DR. L. M. MORE.
Physician, Surgeon & Accoucheur.
Graduate of Trinity University, Toronto, M.C.P. and S. Ontario and Manitoba.
Office and Residence, Combs & Store's Block, Cor. 9th and Rosser Brandon.

FRED. B. WOODHULL, M.D., C.M.
Physician, Surgeon, & Accoucheur.
Office at Sec. 7, Tp. 9, R. 19,
BRANDON.

DENTAL.

F. E. DOERING.
DENTIST,
Gas for Painless Extraction of Teeth.
Office—Over Atkinson & Nation's Store, McCombs & Store's Block, Rosser Avenue and 5th Street, Brandon. Entrance on Rosser.
Gold filling a specialty.

DICKSON and BASTEDO,
DENTISTS,
Office FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
Entrance on Rosser Avenue.

ASTHETICS ADMINISTERED FOR PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.
DR. RICHMOND SPENCER, JAMES BASTEDO, L.T.S.

BUSINESS CARDS.

FRED. TORRANCE, B. A., V. S.
VETERINARY SURGEON.
Graduate of McGill University, and of the Montreal Veterinary College.
Veterinarian for the Counties of Brandon and Dennis.
See and Laboratory, Eleventh Street, Brandon.

R. P. MULLIGAN.
WHOLESALE WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
Sixth Street, Brandon, Man.

Servant Girl Wanted.
APPLY TO MRS. M. McDONALD, or at the Registry Office, Brandon.

Girl Wanted
To do general housework & good wages. Apply to Mrs. Torrance.

SERVANT GIRLS WANTED.
TWO GIRLS will hear of good situations by calling at the Register Office.

Wanted
BY Single Gentleman, FURNISHED ROOM, with or without Board. Address A.B., Mail Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED
BY MAN and WIFE: man to take charge of a farm and wife to do general housework, or both to make themselves generally useful. Address Editor of MAIL, Brandon.

LOST.
A Curly Brown SPANIEL DOG, answering name of "Mac," a reward will be given for its being brought back to its owner, or for its being kept after this date. Any person retaining or harboring him after this date, will be prosecuted according to law. G. and D. CASSELLS, Brandon.

TEACHER WANTED.
HOLDING Third-Class Certificate for Ordinary School District, Oak Lake, Man. Salary: Applications to be in by 1st May. Dates to commence 15th May.
H. W. TOFF, Sec. Treas.

TENDERS WANTED.

TENDERS will be received up to noon on Tuesday, the 20th of May, to build a SCHOOL HOUSE and the necessary outbuildings, in the Home School District, Whitehead Municipality. Plans and specifications may be seen at A. F. Elliott's, on the N. E. quarter sec. 14, Tps. 10, R. 20, W. 4, E. 10th St.

Auction Sale of Valuable City Property.

Sold By R. J. Noxon,
On the Premises in the City of Brandon on Saturday, 20th May, 1886, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon, the following:

PARCELS OF LAND.

There is a certain Parcel of Land, situate in the City of Brandon, and Province of Manitoba, being more particularly described as follows: Being part of lot number one in Block Ninety-six, according to a plan of the City of Brandon made by J. W. Vaughan, D.L.S., dated 1st of May, 1884, and registered on the 10th day of September, 1884, and which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be:

One hundred and twenty-five feet, from the north-east corner of Assiniboine Avenue and Fifth Street, thence northerly along the easterly boundary line of Fifth Street one hundred feet, thence easterly parallel to Assiniboine Avenue, one hundred and ten feet, thence northerly, twenty-five feet, parallel to Fifth Street, thence easterly parallel to Assiniboine Avenue, fifteen feet, thence southerly parallel to Fifth Street, forty feet, thence westerly parallel to Assiniboine Avenue, fifty feet, thence southerly parallel to Fifth Street, eighty-five feet, thence westerly along the northern boundary line of Assiniboine Avenue, one hundred and twenty-five feet, to the place of beginning.

Also, that Parcel, commencing at a point on Fifth Street, on the easterly boundary line thereof, one hundred and twenty-five feet north from the south-east corner of Fifth Street and Assiniboine Avenue, thence northerly along the easterly boundary line of Fifth Street, one hundred and fifteen feet, to a point thereon in an easterly direction, parallel to Assiniboine Avenue, one hundred and twenty-five feet, to the place of beginning.

There is on the above Property a valuable building used as a PLANING MILL.

The property will be sold subject to a reserve bid.

Terms—Ten per cent of the purchase money down, the balance within thirty days from the day of sale.

For further particulars apply to

RUSSELL & COOPER,
Auctioneers & Solicitors, Brandon.

Court of Revision.

NOTICE is hereby given that the COURT OF REVISION for the City of Brandon will be held in the City Hall, on

TUESDAY, 1st June, at 8 o'clock p.m.
JOHN C. KERR, City Clerk.

Municipality of Whitewater.

NOTICE is hereby given that the COURT OF REVISION for the above Municipality will be held at Mr. Gibson's, on

Tuesday, 1st day of May, 1886, at Ten o'clock a.m.
J. C. E. WIGHTMAN, Sec. Treas.

It is now definitely settled, as we intimated some weeks ago would be the case, that the Government has decided on increasing the representation of the Province to thirty-eight, and indubitably as the increase may be, it would not be so objectionable if the representation was at all equalized. It is for instance decided to give the County of Dennis two representatives, while Brandon will have but two also. Woolworth and Sifton embrace the one constituency with a population of 1,304 and Wallace and Pigstone with 1,431 people the other. As several of the French Constituencies lately have less inhabitants than either of these, the division is justifiable on the population basis; but the question is why is Brandon County three times as large as either of these divisions, and with double the population of Dennis, not given three representatives? Municipalities are to be cut in Dr. Harrison's county, and if necessary for equalization purposes the same should be done in Brandon. However, the idea is not to give the county justice, but to perpetuate Mr. Norquay in power. For instance, East Brandon has a population of 3,861 and will have but one representative, while Assiniboia, Killarney, Carleton Place and Belton combined will have but 3,866 people. There will be eight Frenchmen in the next House and their combined constituents will not exceed in numbers those of the two representatives of Brandon County. This is justice as interpreted by Norquay and Co. In this distribution Souris River and Turtle Mountain counties will each have representatives. Russell will have one, Shoal Lake two, Minnedosa two, North Norfolk one, and South Norfolk one. The first of these latter two will be made up of North Norfolk and South Cypress and the second South Cypress and South Norfolk. The first Brandon division will be made up of Elton, Cornwallis and the city. Oakland, Glenwood, Whitehead and Daly constituting the other.

GREENWAY made some good points in the House the other day, in reply to Norquay's budget speech, but his recklessness in dealing with the land question, if no other argument were urged, shows the unprincipled disposition of the man. It is known to many of our readers that British Columbia, as a province, had its lands before it went into Confederation, and had a perfect right to ask for compensation from the Federal Government, for land that might taken in the Province to promote the construction of the C.P.R. After considerable later the Canadian authorities agreed to give \$100,000 a year. In our opinion, this is too large a sum, but as it was the result of a mutual arrangement, it must be acknowledged. Mr. Norquay very properly put down this item as a portion of B.C.'s subsidy from the Federal Government, and Greenway dares at his throat, and declares it is a receipt from lands and should be added to the receipts of the province proper to show the total receipts from lands. This was done to show the Dominion treated Manitoba contemptibly in the payment of \$100,000 a year made this province in lieu of the land asset. Now, if Greenway knows anything about the matter, he must be aware the \$110,000 B. C. received in 1884 from lands and mines, is all it would have received were it possessed of the area traversed by the C.P.R. In fact, infinitely more than it would have received had the C.P.R. been out of the question as it was the construction of the highway that virtually gave a value to the lands the province otherwise disposed of. Up to the time of the approach of the new iron horse \$20,000 a year would cover B.C.'s receipts for lands, and but for it, it would cover them annually to the present moment.

Notwithstanding the fact our revenue has been increased to \$325,000, Mr. Norquay predicts a deficit of \$35,000 next year. The question is if Mr. Norquay's financing is going to be continued, where is the country going to land a few years hence, with expenditures necessarily increased, and revenues permanent?

The Minister of the Interior has offered to accede to Count d'Esterhazy's application with certain modifications. The land which Count d'Esterhazy is anxious to be granted is within the belt of the Canadian Pacific railway company, who are willing to exchange for other lands. The Minister of the Interior has offered to sanction this exchange to the extent of three sections in each township only. Count d'Esterhazy will consider the offer. He requires 200,000 acres of land, and has offered to pay the C.P.R. company \$10 for each homestead, or \$20,000 in all for the exchange. —Ottawa Free Press.

Duncan McIntire gave evidence Thursday before the Royal Commission on the sale of the North Shore road. He showed that the Canadian Pacific was forced into buying it by Sir John Macdonald and Sir Hector Langevin. He was against purchasing as there was no money in working the eastern section.

CITY COUNCIL.

The City Fathers assembled for their usual meeting last Monday night in the council chamber, and there were present the Mayor, and all the aldermen.

The minutes having been read, licenses were granted to John Fawcett for a single truck, and George Hehene for a shooting gallery and bowling alley.

The Finance and Assessment committee presented a report, which was adopted. A communication from the Brandon School Board was read and referred to Finance committee.

The assessor reported that his work was completed, with the exception of some small details, and asked for a portion of his salary. The Board of Works recommended payment of the pay sheet, and the chairman was requested to have the street made as tidy as could well be done, in view of the visitors on the 24th.

The special committee on finance and assessment recommended that corporation building and contents be again insured, the amount to be \$5,000, and that court-house, and contents be insured for \$40,000. —Carried.

The fire, water and light committee presented a report passing several small accounts, and recommending that a supply tank be constructed, and that the tank on 7th street be immediately repaired. —Carried.

Estimates for cost of supply tank to be prepared.

OAK LAKE.

We had a heavy rain here last Sunday night. It is still showery.

Notwithstanding the cool weather we have had lately the crops are looking well.

There are immense flocks of geese feasting on the newly sown fields south of here, the farmers have succeeded in shooting a number of them.

Some of our townsmen have been planting maple trees in front of their dwellings and lots, this is a move in the right direction and will in a short time add greatly to the appearance of the place.

The base ball club are trying to lose their amateur appearance, and for the short practice they have had they certainly play a good game.

The 1st July celebration committee are to meet Tuesday evening; they are getting up a good prize list and are determined to make the celebration a success.

The mill is running night and day. Moore & Son have shipped several car loads of flour and meal lately.

The school trustees have engaged Mr. Perry who holds grade A, second class certificate, for teacher here; school begins on the 17th inst.

The Globe in an editorial article on the seizure of the American fishing vessel, David J. Adams, says: There seems to be no room for doubt that the master of this vessel acted illegally, and that the seizure was properly made. The people of the United States did not know what they were doing when they abrogated the clauses of the Washington treaty. They had now that their fishermen cannot pursue their business profitably unless they are permitted to take or to purchase bait on our shores. For the sake of Canada, for the sake of the empire, we hope that if the Imperial government interfere in this business openly or secretly, it will be to help us to maintain our rights, and not thwart, hamper or restrain us in enforcing the terms of the treaty. The Mail says: An American vessel has just been seized at Digby, N.S., for trespassing, and we presume that a test case will be made. If as the London Times asserts, the English people have no interest in seeing that their Canadian fellow subjects are not robbed, let it so. A thorough understanding of that fact, if it be a fact, might, perhaps, set some of us thinking very seriously about the drawbacks of a colonial existence, but it wouldn't frighten us into surrendering our property to Americans. Our plain duty to ourselves, if the Americans will agree to no reasonable settlement, is to continue to protect our fish as best we can. Thirty thousand Canadians are dependent upon the fishing industry, but even if our fisheries were not worth one poor fourth thing, we should still be inclined to defend them to the best of our ability, for to tell the truth, we have grown weary of being sacrificed.

PROVINCIAL.

Emanuel Turner, President of the Scandinavian Society at Winnipeg, has been appointed immigrant agent and leaves shortly to induce his fellow countrymen to settle in the Canadian North West.

WORTH REMEMBERING.

There is probably no better relaxing remedy for stiff joints, contracted cords, and painful congestion, than Hayward's, Yellow Oil. It cures Mrs. John Siddle, of Orton, Ont., who was afflicted for years with contraction of the bronchial pipes and tightness of the chest. It is the great remedy for internal or external pain.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an Indian missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the cure of all forms of consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and lung Affections also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested the wonderful curative power in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men, and has accordingly added a few lines to the formula of the remedy, and will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this receipt, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, name and address, to W. A. N. 142 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

FOREIGN.

Three men were killed Thursday near Pond, Ont., by the wrecking of a freight train.

The American Congress are settling their feet against Chinese immigration.

Dubuque, Iowa, is excited over finding eight human bones buried in one pile near the city, and without any clue as to how they came to be placed there.

The American Exhibition in London, Eng., will last about two months.

Three men were drowned in the River near Carter, Montana, on Wednesday, while crossing in a row boat. On the same day three men were drowned near Worthington, Minn., by the upsetting of their boat in a squall, while fishing.

PENNA., O., May 13.—A terrible storm raged here from nine to twelve last night. It is supposed to have been a water-spout that struck the town. It followed the Shawnee river, which was swollen, and in a few moments inundated the streets, sweeping away more than one hundred houses many with families in them. One of these, Aaron Ferguson's, contained nine persons of his family, and three of John Burck's. A man named Earlow threw himself into the current and succeeded in saving the inmates by means of a boat. Twenty dead bodies have been taken out of the stream and are now lying in the mayor's office. Many more are supposed to be lost. The Panhandle Railroad is a total wreck in this vicinity. Many narrow gorges are toll. A family named Morris dined away in their house and were drowned, except a child seven years old, found this morning clinging to a tree. The loss is incalculable. Up to 2 p.m. twenty-three dead bodies have been recovered from the ruins. Once happy homes are now naught but a tangled mass of timbers. The condition of the town is deplorable. Whole families have been killed, and the groans of the wounded fill the air. The town is cut off from communication by the destruction of the railroads.

KANSAS CITY, May 11.—A fearful storm of wind and rain swept over this city to-day, continuing from 11 o'clock until noon. The court house was totally demolished above the second story. A number of persons were hurt here. The Lithrop school building was partially wrecked and many children caught in the ruins. Eleven were killed and many more were wounded. An overall factory was blown down, and four deaths are reported from there out of fifteen girls at work in the building, while nearly all the others were wounded. The old water works building near the court house was blown down and one or two persons there are missing. Thirty persons are reported killed and thirty-six injured.

NEW YORK, May 11.—Johann Most, Anarchist and agitator, was arrested last night about ten o'clock at the house of Mrs. Fisher, 195 Allen street. Four detectives and Inspector Byrnes made the arrest. Most endeavored to elude the officers by crawling under the bed of one of the female inmates of the house and with whom he is said to have been a long time intimate. The detectives seized the Anarchist a few hours after having located him, and when he was pulled by the heels from under the bed he presented a sorry spectacle.

CHICAGO, May 13. Passengers on the Chicago & Alton train which arrived here to-night had a remarkable experience with a cyclone. At Pontiac, Ill., a storm cloud was seen gathering in the west and moving in a northerly direction. As the train sped on the storm kept coming nearer every mile, and the passengers began to realize that they were being chased by a cyclone. Just as the engine pulled into Odell the storm struck the town, and the air was full of debris. In a moment seven stores and the hotel were unroofed, and one large brick building was nearly destroyed. Under the wreck of the structure two catamen were buried. The train resumed its journey without giving a chance to learn the casualties at Odell, but they report that several men, women and children were killed and injured.

CANADIAN.

The Toronto street car drivers are on strike.

LONDON, May 17. While George Lowe, brakeman was trying to board a freight train at the Grand Trunk station last night, he missed his footing and fell under the engine, the wheels passing over his legs. He is in a very low condition.

Honorable Frank Smith arrived from Ottawa yesterday and states he intends fighting the Knights of Labor if he should spend every dollar he ever made as he is not going to allow outsiders to run his business. Twenty thousand Knights could go to Ottawa for all he cared. As for forcing him out of the Cabinet he will retire just when he feels like it, and the sooner the Knights understand that the better.

HALLAM, N. S., May 17.—Dispatches from Canada state that the American fishing schooner, Edwin Whalen, which obtained some supplies there, left Canada Saturday. The Grand Banks was ostensibly her destination, but she went instead to Fox Island, where it is reported she purchased her crew, and then proceeded to Crow Harbor to complete her crew. Persons engaged in the Gloucester fisheries are anxious now on the statement that they cannot successfully out their calling without having access to Nova Scotia ports for bait. Fox Island is a sheltered place about seven miles from Canada, and unless a cruiser is sent down to watch the locality, American vessels there can carry on an uninterrupted traffic in sea and bait.

A SECRET FOR THE LADIES.

The great secret of beauty is pure blood. Eruptions and all blotches that disfigure the face may be quickly cured by outward blood purifiers. Anne Health, of Portland, declares that she was cured by this remedy, after suffering for two years.

THE HOME RULE MEASURE

The Second Reading.

LONDON, May 12.—In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Gladstone moved the second reading of the Home Rule Bill. The galleries were crowded, and every available seat occupied. In moving the second reading the Premier took occasion to make some explanations he had omitted when he introduced the measure. At first his voice was husky and feeble, but as he warmed to his subject his old fire returned and he made a vigorous effort. He had never described home rule in Ireland as incompatible with the unity of the Empire. Speeches of members in Millthorpe to the contrary were studied full of totally untrue and worthless assertions. To his mind the question had always presented itself thus: First, does the great mass of the population in Ireland desire it? and the had been shown by the passage of People's Act; secondly, was home rule compatible with the unity of the Empire? Mr. Parnell, in declaring that all he sought under home rule was the autonomy of Ireland, had answered the second question. He had been charged with experimenting in politics, but that was not correct. A grave case was being dealt with. Alternative exercise and reform measures had been tried, but they had failed to conciliate. Only a thorough measure dealing with the entire position would meet the case.

CANADIAN COMPARISON.

He mentioned the case of Canada, when home rule was proposed to her, to show that the autonomy of Ireland would not be a measure for treachery. When it was determined to create home rule for Canada, Canada was not to be a separate empire, but to remain a part of the British Empire. Home rule for Ireland would be the same. It would not be a separate empire, but a part of the British Empire. The Premier then referred to the case of Canada, when home rule was proposed to her, to show that the autonomy of Ireland would not be a measure for treachery. When it was determined to create home rule for Canada, Canada was not to be a separate empire, but to remain a part of the British Empire. Home rule for Ireland would be the same. It would not be a separate empire, but a part of the British Empire.

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on Friday night to express approval of Gladstone's measure extending home rule to Ireland were rebels and outlaws, and their supporters aliens. It adds: "There is a great deal of American sympathy for breaking up the British Empire, but will this sympathy cease when Parnell receives his present demands or will it increase when Home Rule is conceded?" The Gazette says in conclusion that Englishmen are not likely to favor rebellion because backed by foreign dictation.

A Disease Among Horses, the Result of Indiscriminate Feeding

In the spring of the year it is generally a matter of much consideration amongst farmers to have their horses in the best condition possible to do the work necessary at this season and after a severe winter, which we often have in northern latitudes, many matters in the shape of extra farm work accumulate, which would have, weather permitting, been done before and there is the spring plowing to be done, which, with a good pair of horses up to their work and in high spirits, becomes a much lighter task for the lover of horseflesh who tills the soil. We can scarcely wonder then that such a man will feed his horses well, and upon the most nutritious food, while they are resting, recruiting as it were, in order that they may be the better able to perform their various duties when the time comes, and thus through the error of ill-feeding, a number of animals are sacrificed, "killed by kindness," every year. Again we find at this season of the year that horses kept for pleasure, or very light work, are often compelled to remain in the stable for several days, owing perhaps to inclement weather, and as such horses are generally pretty liberally fed and in high condition, they are frequently affected with the complaint which I am about to describe, but before doing so perhaps it would be better to settle upon a name for the disorder, and all though this may appear to some an easy matter, or maybe one of little importance, yet this very point has given rise to considerable controversy as to the cause, seat and other matters in connection with the disease, for instance, it has been called "congestion of the lungs," but I have seen cases where the muscles of the shoulders were alone affected. In the State of Michigan I have from time to time seen the disease referred to in agricultural papers as "Red Water," but this is misleading from the fact that in some of the worst cases the water (urine) is not red; besides it differs from a disease of that name in the bovine tribe in several respects, among others the cause. Without, however, commenting at any length upon the name, let me say that the one by which it is generally recognized in this country by veterinarians is "Ashtonia," a name given to it from the fact that the urine has been found to contain an undue proportion of nitrogen during an attack. So adopting this nomenclature, let us for a moment turn to the cause of the complaint, which in this case, as in all others, is the first thing to discover, because we can hope to combat in an intelligent manner the invasion of the disorder; and in reference to I may say, without going further than that experience has taught us, beyond all reasonable doubt, that the disease is caused by feeding horses too liberally upon nutritious food and not giving them any exercise. I may say in this connection that every case of Ashtonia I have met with presented just about the same history, and may further say that those who have decided the disease do so in a manner which corroborates what I myself have witnessed, so I think if I just briefly outline in familiar terms the history which I invariably get, it may make an impression that will do good in the future, to wit:

The horse was in good condition and fed well, but owing to certain circumstances had not been out of his stall for a day or two. When brought out he was in the best of spirits, never, perhaps, feeling better in his life but in a variable time from a few minutes to, say, a quarter of an hour after being out the road, it would begin to show symptoms of distress, and the change from what would appear to be robust health to extreme prostration is very alarming, indeed almost incredible, running its course and destroying life in a day or so; happily though, this is a malady which if dealt with judiciously, is often amenable to treatment.

This disease may occur at any season of the year, but in my experience is more prevalent in the early spring than at other times, owing of course, to the fact that animals are more subject to the exerting cause at this, than at other times.

To be able to recognize the disorder in the early stages is a matter of importance, for the sooner appropriate remedies are administered the better.

THE SYMPTOMS.

are usually very well marked, although we will find in a while met with cases where it is not easy to recognize the disease at first sight; as a rule, though, the horse, after being driven and allowed to stand, will tremble, sometimes violently. The eyes will present a very anxious look; perspiration will run down the face; sometimes the whole body is bedewed with sweat. The animal at this stage, generally jaws with his fore feet and soon lies down, or will crouch behind and appear as if injured across the back, having much difficulty in manipulating his hind legs when required to walk, when it eventually lies down and in many instances is unable to rise, although it may be able to get up on its fore legs and sit, as it were, like a dog; but this attitude is not often attained more than a few moments, when the poor creature will fall upon its broad side. At this stage, the urine, if voided or drawn away, is usually of a brownish red color. I have seen it described as being of the appearance of coffee, and, indeed, the comparison is striking. The breathing becomes hurried, the nostrils often being dilated and red within. When the hind quarters are apparently most affected they have a hard board-like feeling when pressed upon with the hand; the same condition of the muscles will appear on the shoulders when the forequarters are affected. The pulse becomes elevated.

TREATMENT.

It has become a very threadbare expression to say that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," but I know of no disease where this adage can be more appropriately applied than the one under consideration; so it goes without saying, that horses which are well fed should be exercised daily, or else they are liable at any time, after a day or more's rest, to come with this disease. But when they do, the course of treatment which I have found from time to time to be of much benefit, is in the first place to give an active purgative consisting of about a quart bottle of raw linseed oil as soon as this poured over,

the affected part could be covered with cloths wrung out of warm water and the whole covered with oil-cloth or other close fabric to keep the heat in. An enema may be given every hour or two until the bowels begin to act. It should be composed of soap and warm water. After about the first twelve hours the hot cloths may be left off, but the body should be kept comfortable and clothed according to the season. In some instances great relief is afforded in an hour or two after the hot cloths have been applied, in which case they may be discontinued. In those cases in which the animals become very uneasy and knock themselves about considerably I have found great benefit from the use of chloral hydrate in doses of about four drachms every two hours or fifteen minutes until several doses have been given or the animal is influenced by the medicine. The urine should be drawn several times a day.

After a day or two is a good plan to get the horse upon its feet, and a few steps of exercise will often stimulate the blood vessels in the legs, and thus do much good. It is also a good plan to rub the legs thoroughly when it is possible to do so, say three times a day.

I think in cases of this kind the services of a veterinary surgeon should be secured as soon as they can be, for nearly every case differs somewhat in the manifestations of its symptoms, and requires somewhat different treatment, so that the above can only be looked upon as a general outline, but at the same time such a course will have a good effect in ordinary cases at least—that has been my experience. Agricultural College of Michigan, Ballwin.

Mitchell and Burke had a pugilistic encounter at a lounge on Wednesday, which was declared a draw. This makes the fifth draw for these two men. The next encounter is to be between Mitchell and Dempsey for \$5,000 a side.

Pontiac, Ill., has had a cyclone by which two children lost their lives.

H. M. Brooks, a young English barrister, is on his trial at St. Louis, Mo., for the murder of A. Preller, a young English merchant, at Philadelphia, on the 3rd of April last.

The British schooner "Mary Queen of the Seas" was destroyed by fire off Newfoundland. The crew suffered severely, but all were saved.

CHEAP MONEY!!!

SPECIAL TO BORROWERS.

AFTER this date, and for a limited time, FARMERS borrowing money through us, will SAVE TEN PER CENT. in payment of their interest money to the Government.

Apply to DAILY CALDWELL, BRANDON, Brandon, January 28, 1886.

MONEY TO LOAN

AT EIGHT PER CENT.

Apply to

W. A. MACDONALD.

THE CANADA

NOR-WEST LAND CO.

LIMITED.

Great Advantages

OFFERED TO

PURCHASERS.

Shares Now Taken at

PAR

IN PAYMENT OF LANDS.

THIS Company is now enabled by Act of Parliament to accept its shares at par in payment for lands purchased after this date. As the shares can at present be bought at a considerable discount those making purchases of land at once will reap great advantages. The Company's lands are situated in various parts of the Northwest, and are of various sizes, ranging from 80 acres, so that purchasers paying in shares at present quotations will secure their land at from 82.50 upwards.

The Company's Sections have been carefully selected, and are all good agricultural lands, many of them in close proximity to Railway Stations.

For price lists and further information apply at the office of the Company in Winnipeg, or to

H. J. SKYNNER,

AGENT AT BRANDON.

It Pays Better than Wheat.

WE have gathered Fifty Dollars worth at one time from a patch less than two rods square of our

IMPERIAL

NECTAR RHUBARB.

Ten days earlier than ordinary kinds; flavor decidedly fruity, takes little sugar; is delicious either in pies, cooked, preserved, pickled, or dried for winter.

A fine substitute for all kinds of fruit, very productive and sells very fast in every town. It makes a very fine wine, said by judges to be superior as a tonic and invigorator to the best imported. Manufactured into wine it will pay over \$1000 per acre.

For fifty days we will send to any address in Manitoba or the Northwest, prepaid,

Fifty one-year old Plants for \$1,

or One Hundred for \$1.50.

Address, with registered letter,

W. G. ALCOCK, Agent,

Melbourne, Man.

YOUNG MEN—READ THIS.

THE VOLTAGE BELT Co., of Marshall Mich., offer to send their celebrated "ELECTRIC VOLTAGE BELT" and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for thirty days, to men, young or old, afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manliness of mind and body. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred as thirty days trial is allowed. Write them a note for illustrated pamphlet free.

JOHN DICKINSON,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES,

DRY GOODS,

Boots and Shoes, etc.

Cornes Ninth St. and Rosser Avenue.

BRANDON. — MANITOBA



NOTICE.

THE Returning Officer for the Electoral District of Selkirk, in the Province of Manitoba, under the "ELECTORAL FRANCHISE ACT," hereby gives notice that he will hold a sitting on the days and times and at the places in the said Electoral District hereinafter mentioned, to the

Final Revision

LIST OF VOTERS

For each of the Polling Districts of the said Electoral District, viz:

For Polling Districts Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 on the 11th day of June next (1886), at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, in the City of Brandon.

For Polling Districts Nos. 15, 20, and 21, on the 12th day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, in the City of Brandon.

For Polling Districts Nos. 2, 6, and 10, on the 14th day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, in the City of Brandon.

For Polling Districts Nos. 7 and 8, on the 15th day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, in the City of Brandon.

For Polling Districts Nos. 9 and 10, on the 16th day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, in the City of Brandon.

For Polling Districts Nos. 11, 12, and 13, on the 17th day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, in the City of Brandon.

For Polling Districts Nos. 14, 15, and 16, on the 18th day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, in the City of Brandon.

For Polling Districts Nos. 17 and 18, on the 19th day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, in the City of Brandon.

For Polling Districts Nos. 19 and 20, on the 20th day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, in the City of Brandon.

For Polling Districts Nos. 21 and 22, on the 21st day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, in the City of Brandon.

For Polling Districts Nos. 23 and 24, on the 22nd day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, in the City of Brandon.

For Polling Districts Nos. 25 and 26, on the 23rd day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, in the City of Brandon.

For Polling Districts Nos. 27 and 28, on the 24th day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, in the City of Brandon.

For Polling Districts Nos. 29 and 30, on the 25th day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, in the City of Brandon.

For Polling Districts Nos. 31 and 32, on the 26th day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, in the City of Brandon.

For Polling Districts Nos. 33 and 34, on the 27th day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, in the City of Brandon.

For Polling Districts Nos. 35 and 36, on the 28th day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, in the City of Brandon.

For Polling Districts Nos. 37 and 38, on the 29th day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, in the City of Brandon.

For Polling Districts Nos. 39 and 40, on the 30th day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, in the City of Brandon.

For Polling Districts Nos. 41 and 42, on the 1st day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, in the City of Brandon.

For Polling Districts Nos. 43 and 44, on the 2nd day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, in the City of Brandon.

For Polling Districts Nos. 45 and 46, on the 3rd day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, in the City of Brandon.

Post Office Notice.

Mails are Received and Despatched from the Brandon Office as follows:

RECEIVED

From the East daily at 8 a.m.
West daily at 12 p.m.
Brandon City daily at 10 a.m.
Mildred route, Mondays, Saturdays & 6 p.m.
Souris, Ac., Tuesdays, 5 p.m.
Antlers, Menota, Souris, Ac., Thursdays, 5 p.m.
Bellevue route, 5 p.m.
Pemberton, Fridays at 11 a.m.

DESPATCHED

For the east daily at 12:30 p.m.
West daily at 10 a.m.
Brandon City daily at 7:30 p.m.
Mildred route, Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m.
Souris and Bellevue, Tuesdays at 7 a.m.
Antlers, Menota, Souris, Ac., Fridays at 7 a.m.
Bellevue, Fridays at 7 a.m.
Pemberton, Fridays at 7 a.m.
Mails for the east and west close at 12 and 10 respectively. Registered matter for the east must be in at 11:15 a.m.

J. C. KAVANAGH, Post Master.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

Western Division.

TRAIN SERVICE.

CHANGE TIME

On and after Feb. 15, 1886, trains will move as follows:

Going West.
8:40 a.m. Leave Winnipeg Arrive 5:30 p.m.
1:00 p.m. Portage la Prairie 11:45 a.m.
1:40 p.m. Brandon 11:15 a.m.
2:15 p.m. Brandon 10:45 a.m.
2:45 p.m. Brandon 10:15 a.m.
3:15 p.m. Brandon 9:45 a.m.
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11:15 p.m. Brandon 1:45 a.m.
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12:45 a.m. Brandon 12:15 a.m.

Going South.
8:40 a.m. Leave Winnipeg Arrive 5:30 p.m.
1:00 p.m. Portage la Prairie 11:45 a.m.
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Brandon Weekly Mail

THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1886.

THE BUDGET.

Mr. Norquay delivered his budget speech on Tuesday last week, and we must say it is not of a class to induce Conservatives to longer place confidence in his leadership. He says now it was only on political grounds that he used to clamor for the lands of this province, in order that Manitoba should be placed in the same position as the other provinces occupied. The people of this country have long been taught that the question of justice to Manitoba could only be measured by a comparison of its treatment by the Federal government with that meted out to the other provinces; and as it was not the Federal government that gave the other provinces what lands they possessed, asking it to give them to this, on even political grounds, was a political inconsistency. The province was and is entitled to revenues equivalent to those of the other provinces, taking provincial debts and revenues into account, and that is all that can be said about it. He says that when he concluded to accept \$100,000 a year in lieu of the land, he made up his mind he had made the best possible bargain for the province, though he admitted that his opponents could raise up an old speech in which he had said if Manitoba, for its lands, got a revenue in proportion to the \$22,000 paid Prince Edward Island, it should receive annually \$2,500,000. Then, why did he make such a speech? Why in the name of all that is consistent did he leave himself open to the charge of immeasurable inconsistency in making such a statement? It is by making such inconsistent trails that he proves himself utterly unfit for a party leader. When he made that statement, it was to show that the Federal government was doing Manitoba a great injustice, that it was robbing it annually of two and a half millions honestly its due. At the time many an unpurged Conservative, who had confidence in him, believed him, and soared in their fealty to the Federal cause. Mr. Norquay's changed base has not changed these, and in such respects he has ever proved himself a burden upon the Conservative party. The great body of the people who change, change from principle, but as Mr. Norquay changes for pleasure and pelf, he cannot hope to take others with him. He says now the lands would be a burden to Manitoba while the Dominion government was giving them away in homesteads in the Territories. We have always represented this as the fact, and it is astonishing Mr. Norquay could not read when he claimed in with the Grits and clamored for the domain.

Mr. Norquay next goes into a comparison of our revenues with those of the other provinces, and of our per capita payments under the different heads of departmental appropriations also, but here he is rather boundless beyond the depth of intentionally misrepresents the facts. We can assure the Hon. gentleman nothing can be gained by making or misrepresentation through ignorance. He says Ontario's revenue from lands is invariably about one-sixth of that from timber—that it was in 1885 \$80,451. In 1885 Ontario's revenue from both sources was \$602,370, of which \$504,330 came from woods and forests. The receipts from lands were then but the one-sixteenth instead of five-sixths of the whole. The premier had better look this up again before attempting to enlighten the people.

Mr. Norquay next takes up the per capita receipts of the other provinces, in comparison with those of this, and when he quotes correctly he produces almost precisely the figures we produced in the Mail on the 1st of April, and which we asked our readers to preserve. They should now compare them with those of the budget. He gives British Columbia's receipts from the Federal government as \$212,151, when they are but \$207,000, and as its population is 75,000 instead of 20,450, as he puts it, its per capita receipts are but \$2.77 instead of \$4.20 as he quotes.

The Hon. gentleman next takes up the per capita payments of the provinces, to the people, and here is where he makes the greatest mess of his porridge for the express purpose of deluding those of the public who do not take the trouble to look up the statistics for themselves. Granting that Ontario gives but about \$53,000 annually to education, this in practice amounts to about \$1 a head of the school population, or say \$50 a year to every common school teacher—one-sixth of the salary. For a show before the elections the Manitoba government this year puts \$61,000 in the estimates for schools, and he draws his deductions from this—on the population of the province of 1881—14,054, when he knows the population has increased to at least 100,000, while that of the other provinces is nearly stationary. This gives but about \$2.25 per head in the country and would not pay more than one-twentieth of the teachers' salaries, if the schools were open the year round, against the \$50 a year in Ontario. This is the practical way of putting it, and Mr. Norquay might as well say it is not worth the trouble. It is dishonest as well as dishonestable to take the population of Manitoba at 14,054 for any comparison of the present or the past year. If Mr. Norquay wants a precedent on this subject worthy of imitation, we can refer him to Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and others of the provinces. P. E. Island, with a revenue of \$248,222, gives annually \$109,511, or

nearly the half of its receipts for the support of education, and Nova Scotia gave last year \$109,000 out of a revenue of \$620,705, or the one-third of its receipts, while Mr. Norquay can see his way clear to give for the same interest but the one-tenth of Manitoba's collections. Now, this is the state of things in Manitoba, while Mr. Norquay admits it receives from the Dominion on the present population per capita two and eight-tenths as much as Prince Edward Island, and four and one-half times as much as Nova Scotia, and not that better need be looked for as long as there are the Larivieres, the Burrows and the Robinsons to be satisfied with public printing at the expense of the treasury. That the government should make mistakes, no one will deny, and when they are those of the head instead of those of the heart, no particular fault can be found. When, however, they have grown into chronic plunderings of the public purse, for the sake of feeding attachés of the government, it becomes the duty of the public to look around for a remedy. It has been urged by some of Mr. Norquay's friends that his mistakes are the result of inexperience—that he never was acquainted with business rules in the other provinces, and that he is doing the best he can in his light. That is perhaps a plea from his standpoint, but it is not such an one as should justify the electors in returning him in office. Their business is not to consider the excuses for objections that are known to exist, but to secure the services of servants that will discharge the trusts imposed upon them as they should be discharged in a country under responsible government. Mr. Norquay knows he is doing the ratepayers a serious wrong in paying \$45,000 a year for salaries in the Departments, when British Columbia gets the same work done for \$25,500; he knows increasing the representation of the province from 30 to 38 is an outrage on the interests of the people, when British Columbia with three times the territory, and nearly the same population, has but 24. He knows too that this country cannot afford to lavish double the amount in printing the necessary work could be done for at public competition, in order that government officials and slavish supporters might fatten at the public crib. He is aware also that the country cannot afford \$50,225 in "legislation," in substance salaries also, when Nova Scotia with a larger revenue and five times the population pays but \$39,126 for the same service, and so on to the end of the chapter.

Towards the close of his speech he intimates he will appeal to the people upon their desire to be taxed directly for the construction of the Hudson Bay railway, but he cannot destroy the trail with a blunder of that magnitude. The public have had enough of his promises before; he must now bear the consequences of his performances—the expenditures of his government, the "coal steal," and other transactions of that description.

In allegiance to Conservative principles as implied in a proper definition of the term, the Mail acknowledges no superior in the province, but it does not choose to accept hybrid administrations pursuing a course that we know must end in disaster, as filling the term in the legitimate meaning of the expression. As a man we take no more exception to Mr. Norquay than we do to any one else, and we would as soon see him and his colleagues continued in office as any other body of men, if their policy were only adapted to the proper requirements of the country. We have been told time and again during the past year there would be changes made in the business management of the administration, but as the budget indicates nothing but the recklessness in the future that has characterized the past, it becomes the duty of journalists who know their duty and have a regard for the country, to express their untrammelled convictions.

The reckless, scalliwag history of the opposition, at once assures the country no improvement need be expected from. The only hope then lies in the substitution of new blood, and we sincerely hope this matter will have the consideration it fully merits at the Conservative convention, shortly to be held in the capital. There are several good men in the House, there are several others in the country who have never yet been in public life, and it is to be hoped a selection from these prepared to inaugurate reforms of importance to the country will there be made. The future of the country lies in the hands of that convention, and we sincerely trust it will have the desired consideration.

DISALLOWANCE ONCE MORE.

MR. GEORGE PATTERSON, of Winnipeg, in dealing with the C.P.R. contract in The Week, of Toronto, puts some ideas that are very peculiar, to say the least of them. He takes the ground that there is no stipulation in that document, by which the government is compelled to enforce the twenty mile limit in old Manitoba—that in fact there could not be one, as Manitoba had a separate government of its own when the contract was drawn up. That the reservation applies to the Territories alone; and that as a consequence when the Dominion Government disallows in Manitoba, it does so arbitrarily, and therefore, through an invasion of Provincial rights. This is the general Grit view of the situation, and it is begotten of shortsightedness that will not allow the subject to see beyond his own nose. The British North America Act states distinctly that no Provincial Government shall have power to

charter a line of road beyond its own boundaries, or in other words, to assist in the construction of a road that does not lie wholly within its own limits. Now, as every one knows that all attempts to construct roads to the boundary have been to connect with American lines to the boundary, these efforts have one and all been to form trunk lines, in operation, and to ask for a power for the province that is only vested in the Federal Parliament.

It is true as Mr. Patterson asserts, that "the Parliament of Canada did not assume or attempt to legislate away the rights of any province," but the Grits of Manitoba want the Manitoba Parliament "to legislate away the rights" of the Federal Parliament, to empower the former to charter lines operating across the boundary—a privilege that no other province in the confederation has been allowed to exercise. The fullest privilege the Local Legislature could exercise if allowed its extreme limit would be to charter roads operating to the boundary, and terminating there without a connection with any other system, and how would this affect the C.P.R. monopoly?

Mr. Patterson quotes the C.P.R. contract, very nearly but not altogether correct. It reads that for the term of twenty years "the Federal Government shall not 'authorize' the construction of roads," unless they run south-westerly and not within twenty miles of the boundary. It is then clear the Federal Government is compelled to exercise its disallowing power wherever it possesses it; and as it possesses it on all international lines, which any one with the slightest knowledge of the subject will admit, it is a clear case it must prevent boundary crossings, under the contract. Mr. Patterson must then see that if the Province in a hundred instances was allowed to exercise its fullest privileges, under constitutional usage it could not alter the question of monopoly.

Mr. Patterson quotes from speeches made by the Hon. Thos. White, Sir John and others, to show the twenty mile restriction only applied to the Territories; but an ounce of discernment will show that if crossings of the boundary of even old Manitoba were made there would be no protection for the C.P.R. at any point from Lake Superior to the Rockies, as lines entering Manitoba from the south, after proceeding twenty miles north could then strike north-westerly and north-easterly tapping the C.P.R., at any point. No one denies the intention of the contract was to protect the Canadian line easterly and westerly, and as that could only be done by preventing the construction of competing lines in the country, no fault can be found with disallowance from one quarter more than another. If the government did not disallow charters in Manitoba, within twenty miles of the boundary it would have to refuse boundary crossings, which every one with a knowledge of the subject will admit—it alone has the exclusive control of, and would leave the last situation as bad as the first.

In dealing further with the land question Mr. Greenway said the other day that an acre of land should never have been taken from Manitoba for the construction of the C.P.R., as it was an interprovincial road. We grant it is interprovincial to the whole Dominion, but to Manitoba it is local and interprovincial, both. This never crossed the mind of the Grit Premier in expectancy. In doing the interprovincial business as it effects Manitoba, it does its local traffic as well, for which service the other provinces, in provincial grants and municipal bonus have paid very heavily. If Greenway knows anything about the subject, he must be aware the Grit Government of Ontario took a million and a half of dollars left over from Sandfield's time and mortgaged the province for \$100,000 a year for twenty years—\$2,000,000—for local roads, and that municipalities westerly contributed as much more making \$7,000,000 at least for the local services the C.P.R. is rendering to Manitoba. Manitoba now has 1,400 of C.P.R. without a dollar of municipal bonus or Local Government grant. If it paid for that as Ontario paid \$3,000 a mile Legislative grant and \$3,000 more municipal bonus, it would have cost just \$8,400,000. To be on a par with Gritism in the other provinces Mr. Greenway would rather see Manitoba Legislatively and municipally sunk for this sum, than to see in met by laws to which we had not the slightest title of ownership. Verily, Greenway would make an excellent premier—for the Fiji Islands.

We would advise those of our readers who are contiguous to the proposed extension of the Holland and Souris railway, not to depend on that line for an outlet the coming fall, or any time in the future for that matter, as there are very good assurances it will never be built. On his trip westward a few days since Mr. Egan remarked in the hearing of some Brandonites, that the scheme was doomed for certain political purposes, and there was no certainty it would ever be built or even extended. Our settled conviction is, it is another of Mr. Norquay's "disillusioning" schemes for a purpose. Mr. Egan could not even say the Brandon and Souris road would be commenced this year, though he took a hopeful view of it. It is always well the public should not be too sanguine or depend too much on schemes begotten of hope. As the railway company has no land grant with the branch nearest the boundary, it is not unlikely they will extend the Holland branch further south, which carries a grant with it, and substitute the one for the other in the western projection.



Three :3 Months.

Geo. Craig & Co.

OUR first business year in this City closes first of August.

We are more than ever determined, therefore, to make these three months produce grand telling results, in the reduction of our extensive Stock of Goods.

In each Department goods will be sold at
DECIDED BARGAINS
for Cash or Farm Produce.

Shall also meet any prices quoted by any firm in the city. We are on the war path every time. We secure New Goods at the very lowest prices, and sell to your satisfaction every time.

We also wish to get acquainted with 2,000 more new customers within next three months.

CALL EARLY.

Inspect our Mammoth Stacks of Goods at
Lowest Value in Manitoba:
Call at any rate; we shall be pleased to see you.

Geo. Craig & Co.,

GREAT MOVING SALE.

A CHANGE OF PARTNERSHIP.

MR. WHITEHEAD Retires and MR. STROME, of Portage la Prairie, takes his place.

The whole of the
IMMENSE AND WELL A SORTED STOCK
 OF MESSRS.

WHITEHEAD AND WHITEHEAD
MUST BE SOLD IN THIRTY DAYS.

TO EFFECT this they now offer

BARGAINS NEVER HEARD OF BEFORE IN BRANDON.

They have always held a great reputation for giving the best values in the market.

The new firm will move to **BRAESIDE BLOCK**, Rosser Avenue, nearly opposite the Merchants' Bank, on July 1st, 1886, but the present Stock **MUST BE SOLD BEFORE THAT DATE.**

Merchants and Large Buyers will make money by Calling Early.

Be sure and see what we are doing before you spend your money elsewhere.

Produce of all Kind: Taken as Usual.

WHITEHEAD & WHITEHEAD.

TOWN TOPICS

There is a going to have a grist mill.

William James Johnson, living near Rapid City, was killed on the other day.

There is a going to have a bonus of \$1000 for a grist mill.

Mr. Woodworth's late receipt bill has been returned.

There is an empty stock train with forty cars.

Mr. Woodworth has been appointed postmaster of Brandon.

There is a \$7,000 fire: Smith's property was the victim.

There is a meeting of the city band, held last Thursday evening, the following officers were elected: A. McLean, president; E. G. Daniels, vice-president; T. Shaw, band sergeant; J. C. Henderson, secretary.

The city band has been reorganised under the leadership of Mr. Catter, of Hamilton, who arrived on Monday last. Mr. Catter is a thorough musician, having graduated from Kneller Hall college of music, London, England.

On Saturday last, Mr. Arch. Mathewson, of Chamilliam, was riding without a bit, when the horse stumbled and fell. Mr. Mathewson was thrown heavily to the ground, having his collar bone broken, and being otherwise bruised and injured. He is now going well.

The secretary of the Brandon Lacrosse Club has accepted a challenge from the Manitobas of Winnipeg to play a match here at nine o'clock Monday morning. It is not unlikely the local club may also have a contest with a club of the 90th in the afternoon of that day also.

At the council meeting Monday last, an alderman thought that the well at side of 7th street tank was the cause of the tank being empty, the well being lower than the tank. A quiet suggestion was made that the well be dug up and carted away. The council suggestion contained equally as much wisdom as the other.

A young cyclone commenced its capers in front of the Post Office yesterday morning, knocking down some of Mr. Story's stuns, as the first front of the rampus. The next proceeding was the running away of three teams and a couple of single horses, leaving two wagons without wheels, and other vehicles damaged.

The Manitobas call Greenway a "strenuous." Let us see: In 1878 Norquay supported Lusk for the Governor, and on entering the Local Cabinet A. F. Brown was Grit. Mr. Hamilton, another colleague was a leading Grit in St. Catharines up to 1876. The Manitobas themselves were established by the efforts of Acton Burrows and Lusk, and is now edited by W. E. McLehman, late of the Free Press, and a Grit of the Grits. The name for Greenway is the outgrowth of rigid consistency.

The Hanson boys' saw and grist mills, at Rapid City, were destroyed by fire on Monday night last. All the flour stored there was lost, but the lumber yard was saved. The fire originated in the engine room.

A Grits' convention will be held at Portage la Prairie on the 4th and 5th June. An interesting programme will be furnished. The members of the Brandon Grits, Mr. Goggin, of the Brandon school, are expected to be present.

Mr. McQueen, who has the oversight of the inland fisheries of Manitoba, was in the city Tuesday, en route for Plain Creek, Pelican Lake and other points south. His object is to see the fishery regulations of the government are not abused, and that no impediments are placed on streams to prevent the passage of the fishy tribe.

The Jolly Pathfinders played in the Brandon Roller Rink on Monday and Tuesday evenings to very large houses. Though not a first class company, numerically or artistically they possess considerable originality and gave good general satisfaction. In short, some of the company are as good as the best in the choicest companies, and all really fill the bill where the best is not expected.

The arrangements for the trip of the 60th battalion to Brandon are now completed. The train will leave Winnipeg at 11:30 p.m. on Saturday, the 22nd, reach Portage la Prairie at 2:40 and arrive at Brandon at 6:45 Sunday morning. Returning, the train will leave Brandon at 11:30 p.m. Monday, and reach Winnipeg about 7 a.m. Tuesday. The fare for the round trip, Winnipeg to Brandon and return, has been placed at \$2.

Prof. Buell, was in the city last week, taking views of the place, and is going west from that point collecting views for the C.P.R. The company is no doubt going to use the collection in some large immigration scheme. The professor has a special car with a whole set of appliances, and is moving along the line as his requirements call for removal.

The Assessor finds there are 3,116 people in Brandon this spring, against 2,087 last year, a gain of 20. During the year there have been 34 births and 33 deaths registered. Of the population there are 370 married males and 378 married females, and 793 single males and 577 single females. The assessment is \$5,816,530—\$1,316,600 real estate, \$251,040 personal property and \$4,248,800 for buildings.

The following is going the rounds of the Press, but we cannot learn any of the facts connected with it:—Mr. Alex. Felen, of Ottawa, is in town in connection with the North West Central Railway. He said Mr. Beatty would be in Brandon yesterday to get the work of construction started before the first of June. He also said that Mr. Villé, one of the contractors, is on his way there. The line is to commence at Brandon.

Mr. Hesson, customs collector here, has received a letter from his father, an M.P. at Ottawa, who speaks very hopefully of the prospects of the Northwest Central Railway. He says that Mr. Beatty left for New York on the 14th of May to complete preliminaries with J. A. Simmonds and Cor. B. Stille with whom a contract for the construction of the road has been signed. These gentlemen are said to be worth \$8,000,000, and are prepared to complete 100 miles of the road by the 1st of December, though the contract calls for 50. Should Mr. Beatty by any means fail, the government will hand the enterprise over to the next parties who are prepared to go on with the work.

We understand that Mr. Bethune, of the roller rink, and Mr. Sharpe, of Winnipeg, are making an effort to secure a four-nights visit of the English Opera Co., now in New York, for Brandon, early in July. They are to make a two-week's visit to Winnipeg, and will, if the engagements warrant it, run up here while at the capital. It is unnecessary to say this is the most artistic company that has ever visited this continent, and of course should be patronised accordingly. As the expenses will be very heavy, Mr. Bethune will take the precaution to measure the support that may be expected before an engagement is completed, and those who would like to have the company visit the place must be liberal in their encouragement.

It is now definitely settled that the 60th battalion, 250 strong, will be here on the 24th reaching in the morning of the 23rd, and accompanied by their brass and orchestral bands. The Brandon Roller Rink has been secured as their barracks while present, and on their arrival at 6:45 they will march to it direct. After breakfast they will march to church, and in the afternoon they will drive around to see the sights of the city and the surrounding country. In the morning of Monday a grand review will take place in front of Judge Walker's residence, which will doubtless be an imposing scene, as doubtless some skirmishing incidents will be indulged in. This latter will doubtless be illustrative of the character of the Batoche engagement. It is presumable the usual 12 o'clock salute will be fired in honor of the birth of Her Majesty. In the evening a promenade concert will be given by the bands of the battalion on the Roller Rink, and at the close of which the visitors will take the train for home. The committee are doing all in their power to make the day one to be remembered, but the citizens individually, and the merchants and business men may also do much to make the occasion still more enjoyable by the proper decoration of their residences and places of business by bunting and other displays appropriate on the occasion. As it is designed to be an array of a recherche character, no resident should fail to contribute his mite that it may be in spirit and in deed fully up to the expectations of all and fully commemorative in every meaning of the term.

Brandon had another baptism of fire, yesterday morning, and as usual Mr. Parrish's firm are the sufferers. This makes the third loss for them in three years. The flames originated in the building known as the old Grand Pacific hotel, just east of the Deaulber hotel, and as the structure was a mere shell, it was just all hope in a few minutes after it caught fire. It appears some of the firm had been removing stuff from the building up to a late hour in the evening and flames were seen emerging from it about half past one in the morning. Mr. Wiswell, chief of the fire brigade, was on the ground as soon as the alarm was given, and he says that the building must have been past all chances in a few minutes after it caught. The fire brigade was on the ground almost immediately, and worked like lightning, but their best efforts were of little avail beyond saving the small tenement to the south and the west, and those, though searched badly, were saved from further injury. In addition to the goods of Parrish, Hanbury & Co., in the building, made up of stores of grain, flour, hay and other farm produce, one Walker had some plows there, and others had various effects. Mr. Duncan's effects, in the building to the south, suffered some in removal, but were not damaged by fire, and the same may be said of Mr. Bryce's chattels in the building to the west. Messrs. Parrish, Hanbury & Co.'s goods were covered by insurance, but Mr. Parrish will lose the building, and also on the adjacent buildings which were not insured and were damaged probably \$1,000. If the fire did not catch from the workmen, it must have been the work of an incendiary.

The following is the standing of the pupils in Milford school at the close of the quarter ending April 30th. The names of the three standing highest in each class, only, are given:

STANDARD IV.
 Reading—Janet Turnbull, Fred Dewart, Janet Turnbull. Writing—Jane Turnbull, Janet Turnbull, Fred Dewart. Arithmetic—Janet Turnbull, F. Dewart. Spelling and composition—Janet Turnbull, F. Dewart. Grammar—Janet Turnbull, F. Dewart. History—Janet Turnbull, F. Dewart.

STANDARD III.
 Reading—W. Turnbull, W. Dewart, H. Dewart. Writing—W. Dewart, J. Henry, G. Henry. Arithmetic—W. Turnbull, W. Dewart, J. Turnbull. Spelling and composition—W. Dewart, W. Turnbull, J. Henry. Geography—W. Dewart, W. Turnbull, G. Henry.

STANDARD II.
 Reading—Katie Henry, G. Dewart. Writing—G. Dewart, Katie Henry. Spelling—Katie Henry, G. Dewart.

STANDARD I, SEN.
 Reading—Phoebe Henry, Frank Burnett, Regge Brown. Writing—Phoebe Henry, F. Burnett, R. Brown. Arithmetic—F. Burnett, Phoebe Henry, L. Henry. Spelling—Lenny Henry, Phoebe Henry, F. Burnett.

STANDARD I, JR.
 Reading—J. Henry, H. Brown. Writing—H. Brown, J. Henry.

H. HAMILTON SAUNDERSON,
 Teacher.

The North-west Medals are now in the hands of the engravers in Quebec.

The Quebec Attorney-General has introduced a resolution into his Legislature expressing a hope the Governor General may extend a pardon to all offenders in the North-west rebellion.

A Montreal bookkeeper named Featherstonburgh has committed forgery to the extent of \$1,000 and cleared out.

The bill establishing a Northwest Supreme Court, of five judges and five sheriffs, was passed. It was announced that some of the present stipendiary magistrates may be elevated to the bench, but government did not bind itself to appoint all or any of them. Mr. Blake approved the measure. The salary of these judges will be \$4,000, and \$1,000 travelling expenses.

THE NEW YORK STREET CAR STRIKE

The Police Taking a Car Through Grand Street.

New York, March 9.—The result of the street car strike in New York was a grand triumph for the Knights of Labor and for Labor itself, with a big L. The giant which has been bound so many ages is having things all its own way now. Every strike that is happening is getting its demands answered. Capitalists who are wise will stand from under at once, and get on the right side of this tremendous Knights of Labor organization in time.

The Knights accomplished all their objects by simply acting on a principle as old as the world, only this: United we stand, divided we fall. Sixteen thousand men stood together as one in the street car strike. They gave up deliberately \$2,000, their day's wages, that a few fellow Knights, street car men, might get justice.



POLICE TAKING A CAR THROUGH.

At a given time the order was given down all the lines, "Tump." No sooner said than done. I went out in the morning as usual to come down town. I looked up and down the street. Not a car in sight. I sought a nice spot. Two coal carts went thundering by, with great, lusty drivers.

"Looking for a street car, lady?" asked one.

"Yes," I said.

"There ain't none today." "Lady, there ain't a street car running in New York this morning," said the next one.

Their teeth flashed white through their black faces, as they smiled at the thought of it. Evidently they were Knights of Labor, and though I was three miles away from my desk, I could not help smiling back and saying, "Good!"

That was what nearly everybody else said. A distinguishing fact about the affair is the unanimity with which the populace of New York sided with the strikers. Even their employers knew in their hearts they would have to give in. But to fill a legal requirement, it was necessary to push one car over the Grand street line, which was that at first in dispute. It was done by the aid of 450 policemen, themselves no doubt, Knights of Labor, too. How they did it you will see by the illustrations. It looks like clearing the way for Gen. Grant's funeral. There was no violence offered or any clubbing done by the officers. They conducted the car, according to orders, and the crowd let them.



THE BARRICADE.

But in some places there were obstructions. What they were like you will see by the second illustration. It looks a little like a Paris barricade without any insurrection or firing on the people. Wagons had an uncomfortable way of breaking down directly upon the car tracks and of having to be abandoned. There were hundreds there were broad wagons, hand trucks, etc., upset and chucked inextricably in the most astounding manner. In one instance a fine came bodily off a wheel of one of these gigantic carrying wagons drawn by the huge Percheron horses, so well known here. Such a thing was never known before, but here it happened right in the midst of the strike, and, stranger still, it happened right upon the street car track, and couldn't be got off.

But it all ended happily. The street car employees got their just demands, and all runs on smoothly again.

Our hearts are quite with the labor boys, bless them! They are just learning they are a giant when they hang together. But we are hoping with all our souls that they will use this power wisely and mildly, and not become oppressors in their turn.

ELIZA ARCHARD.

Trichinae Found in Wild Swine.

The discovery has recently been made at Oramenburg, Germany, that even wild boars are not free from trichinae. It is the first case of the kind officially verified, and steps are being taken at once to extend the inspection. —Chicago Herald.

The Time May Yet Come.

The Popular Science News asserts that the average length of life is constantly increasing, and the time may yet come when persons 100 years old will expire no more early than one 80 years old at the present time.

In reply to the New England lecturer who asks: "What does a man owe his neighbors?" we can say only that it depends on whether his wife is one of those women who are always running over to the next house to borrow a cup of sugar, or an egg, or a wad of lard. —Chicago News.

Green-Turtle Soup in Cans.

In both America and the Antilles green-turtle soup is extensively "put up" in hermetically sealed tins, and sent to all parts of the world. One manufacturer at Key West in Florida, prepares over 30,000 cans yearly. —The Argonaut.

A Sufficient Defense.

It was a case of breach of promise. The defendant was allowed to say a word in his own behalf.

"Yes," he said, "I kissed her almost continually every evening I called at her house." Lawyer for plaintiff—Then you confess it? Defendant—Yes, I do confess it, but I had to do it.

Lawyer—You had to do it? What do you mean?

Defendant—That was the only way I could keep her from singing.

The jury gave a verdict for the defendant without leaving their seats.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

ROSE & CO.,

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,

Rosser Av., Brandon,
(NEXT DOOR TO IMPERIAL BANK).

NOTICE OUR SPECIALTIES:

ROSE'S LAVENDER WATER,
ROSE'S COLOGNE,
ROSE'S PERMANENT MARKING INK,
ROSE'S DENTIFRICE,
ROSE'S WINTER BALM,
A FULL LINE OF
ENGLISH, AMERICAN & CANADIAN PATENT MEDICINES,
PERFUMERY AND TOILET ARTICLES,
DYE STUFFS, PURE SPICES, & FLAVORING EXTRACTS,
Dairy Thermometers.

ROSE AND CO.

CAMERON & CUMMING

HARD JUST RECEIVED

A Large Stock of Dry Goods,
STAPLE AND FANCY.

Gents' Furnishings, Hats and Caps,
IN ALL THE LATEST STYLES.

A Complete Stock of Family Groceries

The largest assortment of Crockery and
Glassware in the City.

Dinner Combination and Tea Sets, in
China and Stone Ware.

Plain and Cut Glassware in great variety.
Lamp Shades, &c.

Hotel and Bar Glassware a Specialty

ALL OF THE ABOVE GOODS ARE MARKED AT PRICES
DEFYING COMPETITION.

A CALL SOLICITED.

CAMERON & CUMMING,
Between 9th & 10th Streets, Rosser Avenue, Brandon.

FRASER BROS.

ARE not among those who try to get high prices; they believe in selling at a reasonable advance, and in paying 100 cents on the dollar; but they will always meet every cut in prices, and their customers may depend upon it they will get the benefit of the lowest quotations.

We expect a BIG CROWD to visit our Establishment during May to see the

Attractive Stock of Millinery, &c.,

Now being shown by Mrs. Wright, late of Winnipeg.

THE NEWEST and LATEST DESIGNS and FASHIONS can be seen at our Store, all
SOLD AWAY DOWN FOR CASH ONLY.

Our Stock of New Prints is again Complete.

Over 100 DESIGNS in EMBROIDERIES, ALLOVERS, &c.,

At Hard Times Prices.

We show the Biggest and Cheapest Stock of

CARPETS, RUGS, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, in Brandon.

OUR DRESS GOODS STOCK

IS Particularly Attractive, and Prices 25 per cent under former figures.

Now to Hand, our FULL STOCK of Gents' Ties, Collars, Shirts, G'oves,
&c. Over 100 doz. Ties, from 50 cents a doz. up.

Special Line of MEN'S SUITS, NEW FELT HATS.

All through our Store we have a Full Range of Goods, and our prices will always be for a
THE LOWEST.

FRASER BROS.

Masonic Block, Brandon.

Auction Sale!

—AT THE—

BRANDON REPOSITORY
Wednesday, May 19, 1886.

Of Horses, Horned Stock, Pigs,
Poultry, Rolling Stock and
Implements of every
description.

These sales take place only on the third Wednesday
of every month.

CHAS. PILLING, Auctioneer.



LIVERY.

JAMES S. GIBSON

FIRST-CLASS RICES.

STYLISH HORSES

Livery Sale and Feed
STABLES

Houses, Oxen, Wagons, Sleighs,
Carriages, Cutters, &c.

—GENERAL—

BLACKSMITHING

GENTLEMEN:

I have opened a shop on the

Cor. 12th St., ROSSEY AV.

And am prepared to do all kind of work
Horses that are out of order or tender to
interfere with a coachman.

Satisfaction given or No Fee.

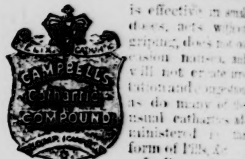
Give me a call and you will have a horse
pairs in weeks or days in the morning.

W. GIVIN.

Brandon, Aug. 1885.

CAMPBELL'S

CATHARTIC COMPOUND



is effective in small
doses, acts without
griping, does not
cause nausea, and
will not create any
habitual catharsis, as
many of the
form of Pills &c.

Ladies and Chil-
dren having the most sensitive
stomachs take this medicine with
ease and comfort.

CAMPBELL'S CATHARTIC COMPOUND
is especially adapted for the relief of
LIVER COMPLAINTS and BILIOUS
DISORDERS.

FOR ACID STOMACH AND LOSS OF AP-
PETITE.

FOR SICK HEADACHE AND DYSPEPSIA.

FOR CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS.

FOR ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM
DISORDERED STATE OF THE DIG-
ESTIVE ORGANS.

This medicine being in liquid form,
the dose can be easily regulated to
meet the requirements of different
cases, thus making it equally well
adapted to the use of the little child
to the adult. Put up in three sizes
bottles, and sold by all druggists
and family medicine.

Price Retail, 25 Cents.

Perfect Fits.

IF YOU WANT A

Cheap & Neat Fitting Suit

—Call on—

L. STOCKTON,

Next to Dr. Fleming's Drug Store.

Fashionable
Summer
Suits
FROM \$16 UP.

All work guaranteed to give satisfac-
tion. Bring along your cash and
we will make prices suit you.

L. STOCKTON,
Pioneer Tailor.

WILSON & CARRICK.

Blacksmiths and Jobbers

West Side NINTH Street

Between Rosser and Princess Streets.

BEST HORSE SHOERS IN
THE CITY.

Repairing of All Kinds

DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

Gentlemen, give us a call.

WILSON & CARRICK.

N. B.—Wood work done with neatness and
dispatch.



LUNG BALSAM

WHICH IS THE BEST REMEDY FOR
CURING

Allen's Lung Balsam is a
valuable remedy for all
cases of Cough, Bronchitis,
Whooping Cough, Sore
Throat, and all other
inflammations of the
Throat and Lungs.

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inflammations of the
Throat and Lungs.

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SEE THE CARD SIGN, "CLEARING SALE."

BLURRED PRINTING

